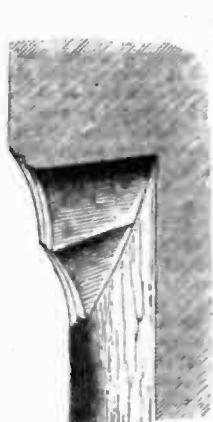


STOPS TO CHAMFERS IN GOTHIC ARCHITECTURE.

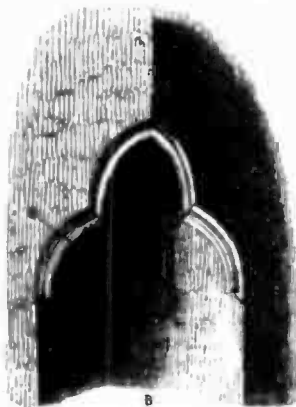


SECTION ON A-B



SECTION ON C-D

Figs. 6 and 7.



A

Fig. 5.



Fig. 4.



Fig. 1.

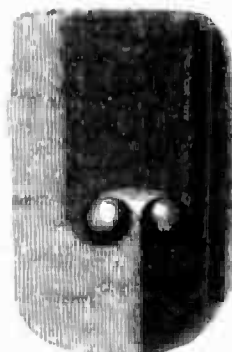


Fig. 2.



Fig. 3.

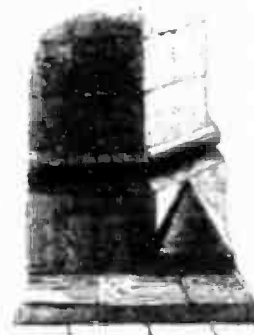


Fig. 8.

STOPS TO CHAMFERS IN GOTHIC ARCHITECTURE.

In all the architectural works of the middle ages, the greatest ingenuity is everywhere apparent, producing pleasing effects even when attending wholly to convenience and usefulness. It is shown even where the angle of a wall or pier has been cut away in part, to give room; the junction of the angular line where left, with the plain face formed by cutting it away below (or chamfer as it is termed), being cleverly made into an ornament. Figures 1, 2, 3, and 4 (sketched by Mr. Wyllson), show Norman stops to chamfers, in Sherburn church, Yorkshire. Figure 5, represents a termination to a hollowed angle in Elgin Cathedral, Morayshire. Figures 6 and 7 show the section on line A B, and line C D. This last mode of termination is often found in buildings of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries.

Figure 8, represents the base to pier of central tower, Kirk-Fenton Church, Yorkshire; a church which has lately been restored by Mr. G. F. Jones, of York.

WORKS IN THE PROVINCES.

The foundation-stone of an extensive Gaol was laid last week at Winson Green, a distance of about two miles and a half from Birmingham. The ceremony was performed by Thomas Phillips, Esq.; Mr. Hill is the architect, and Mr. Walther the builder. — The corner stone of a New Church at Alnwick, to be built and endowed at the sole expense of the Duke of Northumberland, was laid last week by His Grace in person. A glass plate, bearing the following inscription, was deposited underneath the stone, in a cavity prepared for its reception: — "Saint Paul's Church, erected by Hugh, third Duke of Northumberland, A.D. 1845." The plan is arranged as a nave and chancel, with aisles capable of containing 1,000 persons, in open seats, without galleries. The principal entrances are by a door in the tower at the west end, and a porch on the north side. The style selected is the decorated, of the time of Edward III., with the high pitched open roof, the clerestory, and varied windows of that period. Mr. Salvin is the architect, and Mr. Novell the contractor. — The church of St. James the Apostle, at Greensted, Essex, was consecrated last week by the Bishop of London. The *Essex Herald*, in giving an account

of the ceremony, says, — The design is Gothic, in the early English style. It consists of a nave with two rows of open benches, carved, terminating in the west by a recess, formed by the tower, wherein seats for children. The chancel is ornamented with two stained-glass windows on one side, and one on the other, also one in the east end. This window forms the most striking object to the eye on entering the church; in the centre is a representation of our blessed Redeemer upon the cross, and the remainder is taken up with scrolls, containing biblical inscriptions. There are also like inscriptions in ornamental scrolls upon the walls of the church, in various parts. The roof is highly ornamented; the pulpit and font are of stone, elaborately carved. The pavement is tessellated. Messrs. Scott and Moffat were the architects, and Mr. Johnstone the builder. — The long-aggitated question as to the locality for a general railway terminus at Perth has lately been settled and finally decided by the award of the Lords of the Privy Council on Trade. The situation chosen is a part of the western portion of the South Inch, immediately in front of Marshall's place, which is to be used for the accommodation of passenger traffic solely, and another site provided beyond the limits of the western portion of the